

*Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xiii. Part 2, pp. 1 to 1734.
 †Congressional Globe 1838-39, p. 110.

length the day before, on presenting a me-
morial against abolition, and he thought the
Senator from Ohio had a right to be heard
in reply. After that, they could readily dis-
pose of the subject.

But Norvell persisted in his motion; and
the Senate, 22 to 20, voted to lay the ques-
tion of consideration on the table; thus ap-
plying the gag to Mr. Morris, and virtually
denying free speech to Ohio, while it recog-
nized it in Kentucky. Mr. Pierce voted jea-
lously with Mr. Calhoun and his special
agents, against Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Clay, and
other advocates of "fair play."

We have presented the record of Mr. Pierce
as a Representative and a Senator in Con-
gress. During his two terms in the House,
and until he resigned his seat in the Senate,
he was always true to the Slave Power, and
gave no vote which subjected him to its dis-
pleasure or suspicion.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE RECORD.

In his letter to De Leon of S. C., Mr.
Pierce says:

"My vote in the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives had not re-published in the Era
for the first time. They have been again
paraded to arouse the passions and prej-
udices of our people against me individually,
and against the party with which I have been
most proud and pleasure to act. THERE
HAS BEEN NO ATTEMPT TO EVASIVE
THE FORCE OF THE RECORD. IT
HAS BEEN AT ALL TIMES FREELY
ADMITTED."—*National Era.*

What honest man can trace this "record,"
without indignant disgust! He seems to
regard his deep, extraordinary servility to
the slaveholders as his highest ambition!

When he wished to destroy Mr. Atwood,
he made a speech at New Boston in which
he said:

"I loathe the English Slave Law. I have a
most revolting feeling at the giving up of a
slave; the law is opposed to humanity. It is op-
posed to moral right."

This was reported at the time in several
papers, and regarded as true for many months,
but it was hunted up, sent South, and raised
a terrible stir. Pierce at once hastened to
denounce it in a letter as false and slander-
ous, though he knew it to be true, and the
reporter and hundreds of others declare it to
be so. He says:

"My action and my language, in *New Hampshire*, touching this matter (slavery)
have been at all times and under all circum-
stances in entire accordance with my action and lan-
guage at Washington."

So then (this petty fibbing aside), he heartily
loves the Fugitive Act,—thinks it humane
and morally right! Such is the representa-
tive of American Democracy in 1852, and
every voter for him says Amen to it! Will
not honest men spurn such a candidate?

Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1852.

The Flag of the Free!!



FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN P. HALE.
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE W. JULIAN,
OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS AT LARGE,
SAMUEL FESSENDEN,
PETER TALBOT.

Dist. 1, CHARLES TRAFTON.
" 2, ABRAHAM A. BARKER.
" 3, THEOPHILUS CUSHING.
" 4, DRUMMOND EARNSWORTH.
" 5, OZIAS BLANCHARD.
" 6, JONATHAN H. HUSLEY.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

Freemen now have the whole field, and they
mean to occupy it. We now offer the *Inquirer*
till the Nov. Election, FOUR COPIES FOR
A DOLLAR, more or less. Friends of liberty,
now is the time—this is the chance. Give the
People knowledge. Give this paper the power
to do its work. If all parts of the State will
aid, we can have 30,000 in ten days. And do not
overlook the importance of increasing the
regular subscribers. Everything depends upon
it. Mr. Sumner's speech will be worth ten
times the cost of the paper.

JOHN P. HALE THE BEST MAN.

It is right that we should have men at the
head of the nation who are able men, and men
of reputation, and Mr. HALE possesses sufficient
ability and reputation to be in that position.—
Indeed he stands higher as to ability than either
of those candidates, and as to reputation, though
he has not the military reputation of General
Scott, yet he has a reputation which men of
humanity would far prefer—and infinitely a
higher reputation in every respect than Gen.
Pierce.

But it is not for ability and reputation mere-
ly that men should be placed in the presidential
office. They should be here as the representa-
tive of some principle. What distinctive princi-
ple do Scott and Pierce represent? But one,
and that is SLAVERY. They both represent
that principle, and are supported by men who
are only contending for slavery and the spoils of
office. Of what consequence then is it to honest
men which is elected? None. A Whig
says Gen. Pierce is a drunkard, but a Democrat
says Gen. Scott is a vain, superannuated old man,
and not fit for President. That there is truth
in these statements we have reason to believe,
and we wonder that men can be found—who
have nothing to expect in the way of office—
willing to throw away their votes upon them,
when they can vote for the noble representative
of the principle of Liberty, JOHN P. HALE.

REMEMBER THIS.

Our opponents say the party of Freedom in
this State was destroyed in September, and is
not to be in their way again. The Second of
November is to settle that to absolute certainty.
A feeble vote will prove it false. A strong vote
will prove it true, and more, prove that it can't
be killed. A decisive vote in our favor we can
have—will you not work? Organize without
fail. The town that neglects this will lose one
quarter of its vote at least. Do not lose the

FREE DEMOCRATIC STATESMANSHIP.

No man can candidly read the Platform of
the Free Democracy, and not be impressed with
the high christian statesmanship which it em-
bodies—its comprehensiveness and far reach-
ing views;—its boldness, equity, and humanity.
It contemplates distant and solid as well as
present good. It provides for the settlement of
questions which American statesmen never
dared to touch, and which, unsettled equitably
will destroy us.

Its Foreign policy is based on morality and the
law of nations, and proposes to exert the entire
influence of the government for the liberty and
peace of the world. It elevates Justice and
Freedom to the first place among the objects of
international solicitude, and makes wealth second
for the first time in national intercourse. It
rejects the dictation of slavery and seeks, as in
the case of Hayti, the open markets of the
world for the free labor of the country. It
reaches out the hand of fraternal sympathy to
Kossuth and murdered Hungary, and proffers
all oppressed people legitimate aid; and by the
cheapest postage rates it would make the na-
tions old acquaintances and brothers. It has
the only basis for the permanent peace of the
world. It would make commerce the engine of
Liberty, not of mere speculation; make diplo-
macy honest and benevolent, and give the world
one example of a Christian Government.

Its domestic policy is no less enlightened.—
First of all it provides a feasible and permanent
settlement of the slavery question, which no
other party nor men have really dared to at-
tempt. It restores freedom to its rightful Na-
tionality, and drives slavery back from its usur-
pations entirely within State jurisdiction, there
to perish by suffocation and the palsy. Here is
the line of policy which will steer us safely
through all these difficulties, where all else is
shipwreck.

Liberty has also its Public Land Policy. It
proposes to end forever the old system of mo-
nopoly and speculation, and to give a free farm
to every landless settler, thus inviting to the
family, to industry, intelligence, morality and
general prosperity, with a benignity like sun and
rain.

It has its Cheap Postage for the people; it
seeks universal education north and south;
separates government from banks; seeks by ap-
propriations facilities for national commerce;
maintains State rights against federal slave leg-
islation. It would reduce the cost of govern-
ment one-half, and cure the public-scorful of the
appointing power.

These are some of the leading principles of
the Free Democracy. Their adoption would
mark an era in the world's civilization and pro-
gress. But to secure, we must stick to them
without compromise or faltering till they come.—
To yield them once is, so far as you can do,
to yield them forever. Will not all good men
unite in favor of these glorious objects? That
they would soon be obtained. Vote for *Hale*
and *Julian*, and you hasten the day. Vote for
others and you vote for paganism and our coun-
try's ruin.

THIRD PARTIES.—The idea that a third party
cannot long exist by this time should be ex-
ploded. It may not long exist as a third party.
If based upon principle it will take the place of
one of the old parties, and that will cease to ex-
ist. Mr. Sumner illustrated this, in a recent
speech, at Lowell, by referring to the success
of third parties in Italy, England and France.—
In England, for a long period there were only
two parties, Whig and Tory. Within a few
years the Anti Corn-law party was established,
having for its object the abolition of the duty
on bread stuffs, under Mr. Cobden members of
the old parties both joined it, leaving the old
hunkers who opposed the Cobden movement
and arrayed themselves against his party as
Protectionists. Their opponents are styled an-
ti-Protectionists. The old parties are now nearly
annihilated by this new party. From ap-
pearances things are rapidly approaching this
crisis in this country. There will soon be but
two parties, representatives of slavery and anti-
slavery.

HOW DOUGH FACES ARE LOOKED UPON BY
SOUTHERNERS.—A blustering down-easter, who
owns ships that sometimes carry cotton, was
condemning the abolition feeling of the North,
at the Revere House, Boston, last season, in the
presence of a native Southern gentleman.—
"Duf," said he, "the merchants in that part
of the country don't countenance these abolition
movements, for we know that slavery is a blessed
institution."

"Mr. C," said the Southerner, "you go far-
ther than we can, if you believe so, for we
Southerners think Slavery any thing but a blessed
institution."

Our dough face was dumfounded. He did
not attempt a reply, but slunk into the obscuri-
ty from which it would have been well for him
if he had never ventured. An effort like this
to put one self on a good footing with a sensi-
ble man—slaveholder though he be—will ever
be likely to meet with the rebuke it deserves.

HEAR A WHIG.

We commend the integrity and sound sense
of a correspondent in the following extract:—
"I was formerly a Whig, and ardently at-
tached to the leading principles of that party. Still
believing them calculated to promote the best
interest of the country, I most sincerely wish
that they might be carried out by the Govern-
ment. But if their success through all coming
time depended upon the election of Gen. Scott I
would not vote for him, nor any other man who
is in favor of the Slave Act. In the language
of the great but fallen Daniel, I would say, that
I shall in my humble sphere 'oppose all such
men as candidates for office in all places, at all
times, under all circumstances, even against all
inducements, against all supposed limitation of
great interests, against all combinations, against
all Compromises."

ONE EARNEST WORD MORE.

Friends of holy Freedom, are you doing your
duty? Has every town its committee faithfully
doing its duty with every man? We are great-
ly cheered by late indications in Maine, still we
acknowledge a deep anxiety. Many of us have
toiled long and hard to sow the seed which now
gretts the reaper's eyes. Shall one wheat head
of that harvest be lost?

Arouse up, brother, and play the man. Go
to that neighbor, that young man who hopes to
live, and that old man who expects to die, in-
form them, entreat them, entreat them again,
and supply them with ballots. Let each man
convert one more, and what a result! Make a

PLAIN TALK WITH HONEST MEN.

When an honest man seeks to accomplish a
thing, he accepts the most direct and forcible
means. He knows what he wants, and un-
derstands how he shall get it before he sets out.
He does not put himself upon antagonisms. If
he wishes to go a journey, he does not place
one foot into one vehicle and the other into
another, which are standing side by side and
facing different ways; because they resemble
each other, and the horses appear to be alike
in strength and fleetness. If he is a religious
man he does not attempt to get to Heaven by
giving equal guilt to the doctrines of the Bible,
and the opinions of atheists, because they both
exist in the same community. If he needs a
physician, he does not follow the prescriptions
of the old fashioned doctors, and of the new
fashion (homeopathic) doctors at the same time,
because he is equally friendly to the doctors. If
he wants to bring about a good law, he will
not vote for a representative who is in favor of
it, and a governor who is opposed to it because
they both belong to the political party with
which he acted. He will be consistent. He
will vote for men who he knows will walk to-
gether in making the law. You acted in good
faith at the last election in regard to the Liquor
Law. You broke the ties that bound you to
your old party, and voted for men who would
vote for the law, let them belong to what party
they would. You took the only direct and
feasible course to accomplish your desire. Why
will you not be consistent throughout? You
hate slavery. You know that the general govern-
ment is under the control of slaveholders.—
You know that Congress has passed one of the
most revolting laws to an American that could
be enacted, making you catchers of black men
for slaves, and then depriving those men of the
constitutional right of trial by jury as to whether
they are slaves. You know that the two
great political parties of the country, as parties,
sustained that law. And you know that the
presidential candidates of those parties approve
the law. Now, we ask, how can you consis-
tently vote for either of those men? You say
that in voting for them you do not vote for the
law! Can you say so seriously? You would
not vote for Mr. Chandler, Democrat as he was,
you would not vote for Mr. Crosby, Whig as he
was, because they were understood to be op-
posed to the Liquor Law; but you voted for
Mr. Hubbard—opposed as he was to many of
you politically—because you understood him to
be in favor of the law. How can you vote for
Scott or Pierce, then, if you are opposed to this
slave influence and slave law? You ask how
shall we vote then? You know that Mr. Hale
is nominated, that you may have a candidate to
vote for, if you will vote consistently. But,
you say he cannot be elected. How do you know?
If all such men as you in the country should
vote for him, it is more than probable that
he could be. You do not know that Scott
will be elected. You do not know that Pierce
will be elected. It is certain that one of them
will not; then why not well "throw away" your
vote on Hale as one of those men? You
say one of them will be elected—what conse-
quence is it to you which, they represent the
same principles. They both go for slavery and
the slave law, and you vote for slavery, and the
slave law, if you vote for either Pierce or Scott.

But you do not throw away your vote, if you
vote for Hale. You show to the world that
there is one man in favor of Freedom. If there
are others who vote as you do, the world un-
derstands that all do not yield to the slavery in-
fluence. The stronger the vote, the better we
stand. Friends of humanity will take heart.—
Their hands are strengthened, and they go on
with energy renewed and hopes high.

"At us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait!"

A WORD TO CHRISTIANS.

The questions of Bank and tariff, for many
years the favorite policy of a great party are
laid out of the canvass, and the great struggle
in the approaching election is for peace and pow-
er. All pretence of representing the principles
of free soil, strenuously claimed in certain
quarters, was renounced at Baltimore, and both
the great parties now stand before the country
pledged to slavery, without excuse or disguise.
Individuals like Greeley, may talk about spitting
on the platform but they must support the can-
didates of Slavery. Its iron hand controlled
the policy and shapes the legislation of the
country. It demands fealty from its candidates
as the only condition of success, and a lust for
office yielded to its foul embrace. The consti-
tutional barriers of freedom have been stricken
down in the zeal to hunt the fugitive, and chari-
ty forbidden to raise her hand for suffering hu-
manity. Now Christian Brother, what is our
duty? Shall we like Pilot think to wash our
hands and say let the sin and guilt be on others?
Slavery will no doubt triumph in the next elec-
tion, but shall you and I endorse the iniquity
by our vote? Every vote is virtually a certifi-
cate of character and approval of the principles
to which the party stands pledged, however we
may think to excuse or palliate it.

TO THE WHIGS WHO VOTED FOR JOHN HUBBARD.

You have shown your attachment to princi-
ple by voting for a man of different political
sentiments from your own, because he re-
presented a principle which you conceived to be
above party. You did this, although you had
reason to believe, that by your votes Mr. Cro-
sby, the whig candidate, might have been elected.
You have thus shown that, with you, prin-
ciple is above party. Why will you not extend
your action further, and vote for a candi-
date who represents your sentiments in regard
to Freedom? You have seen men, whom you
have looked upon as "one idea" men, acting
side by side with you, and voting for John Hub-
bard for the same reason you voted for him.—
You have found them (the Free Soilers) practi-
cal men; willing to vote for a great principle,
even at the sacrifice of their identity as mem-
bers of a party. They sympathized with you.
You were alike honest, and actuated by the
same honest notions. Why can you not show
equal magnanimity and go with them to carry
out a principle of greater importance—a princi-
ple that goes side by side with the principle of
Temperance, in its humanizing influence? Can
you give a reason why you should not?

A letter from Waldo says:

There is an increasing prospect of a good vote
for Hale in this country. The old Democrats I
meet apologize for the position they continue to

WILL YOU ENDORSE THE INSULT?—WILL YOU BE A DUFFFACE AT HOME?

The position of the old parties in 1848 is well
known to all. The whole north was for once
united against the slave power, and in the pres-
ence of a listening world vowed by its honor,
its conscience and morality, its history and its
destiny, that nothing on earth should ever drive
it from its position.

All well know the Great Apostasy of 1850,
and how it filled the north with disgust and
covered her with shame; how the finger of
scorn has been thrust in her face ever since by
all despots and tyrants.

The people (some of them) know how deep-
ly, insufferably, they were insulted by having
their government turned into a slave-hunting
police, themselves made contingent seconds or
martyrs, and then taxed to foot the bills!

They know (or ought to) the most outrage-
ously insulting manner in which that devilish
act was forced through the House by the slave-
holders under the previous question—*arranged
down—rammed down* our throats without one
word even in protest by our Representatives!

They know the slave parties have bowed—
yielded—endorsed and sworn perpetual allegi-
ance to all this, and their candidates with them.

Now, honest, christian citizens of Maine, the
whole question at last has come back to you.—
You scorn dufffaces at Washington, will you
play the duffface at home! By voting with the
old parties you do just what they did, with far
less temptation; you ENDORSE what they
have done; you voluntarily VOTE yourself one
of the *passive accomplices* for man-stealing.—
Don't squirm, and "apit," and twist,—*THERE
YOU ARE!* And how do you think you look?
—to your wife—your children—in the looking
glass? Oh how in your closet! and—at another
day when you hear,— "When thou savest a
thief then thou consentedst with him;"—"Ye
have done it unto me!" Will you bear a duffface
at home? Will you bear in meek servility the
burning insult which the tyrants have heaped
upon you? O let the glorious example of Kos-
suth and Hale, condemn every element of your
manhood into an indignant NO!!

SEAVE WHIP.—A Southern trader for sev-
eral years had ordered about two thousands
sides of sole-leather of a leather merchant in
Providence, each side of which was shaved
down gradually from its thickness on one side
to almost nothing on the other. The peculiar
shape of the leather led the merchant at length
to inquire what it was for.

"If I tell you," said the Southerner, "per-
haps you will not sell me."

"I don't know why that should prevent."

"Well, I used it to make up into slave whips."

The next season, the Southerner ordered 4000
sides of leather prepared in the same manner,
but the Providence merchant, to his honor be it
said, refused to answer the order.

CAN MAINE LAW MEN GO FOR PIERCE.—It has
been asserted and re-asserted that Gen. Pierce
is an intemperate man. That it is a fact we are
satisfied. It is not a political lie. It is notori-
ous in New Hampshire. And it is as notorious
that his wife induced him to resign his office in
the U. S. Senate, because he was so dissipated
while in Washington. Had he lived in Maine
at the last election, he would have been against
the Maine law, if his position as candidate
would not have been in the way of his ex-
pressing an opinion at all. How can temperance
men vote for such a man for an office through
which more moral influence can be exerted
than through any other office in the nation.

HARRISON AWAKE!—A letter says: "Our
meetings on Friday evenings are well attended,
the result thus far has been excellent, we have
a full house and all parties are invited to partici-
pate."

BALLOTS.—Has the work of fully supply-
ing our great State been done? We fear not.—
Why leave it till the last moment, to be half
done or not done at all? Be sure and have
enough, for men do not think of will want
to vote for John P. Hale.

Let country committees order a supply print-
ed at their county printing offices, keep account
of all towns supplied, and if any are too neg-
ligent to send in season, forward a supply. Let
no town be overlooked, no plantation. Who
will take care of Aroostook? Hundreds there
will vote for Hale if they can have a chance.

DOCUMENTS.

The time is now short in which to oper-
ate with documents. Let the friends of
FREEDOM OF VIRTUE and OF RIGHT
see to it that every legal voter of EVERY
PARTY who will candidly read, has some
one or all of these documents. No man
can read these speeches without being con-
vinced. Send IMMEDIATELY for the
documents, and circulate with your OWN
HANDS. Do not trust this important
business to others.

SUMNER'S Speech, \$1.25 per 100.
MANN'S " " " " " "
GIDDINGS'S Speech and Plat-
forms, \$1.00 per 100.
RANTOUL'S Speech and Plat-
forms, \$1.50 per 100

THE TWO ALTARS, by Mrs.
Stowe, \$1.00 per 100.

The above can be had at this Office, 68
Exchange St, Portland, of Woodbury
Davis, Esq., Belfast, and E. F. Duren,
Bangor.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

HALE'S PORTRAIT!

For TWO DOLLARS we will send
you two splendid portraits of Hon. JOHN
P. HALE free of expense and a copy of
the Portland Inquirer for one year. Send
early.

VOTES for Freedom Electors are

ready at TWENTY cts. per hundred, and
we send them to you free of cost, on the
receipt of the money free of postage.

BALLOTS

For Electors in Lincoln County can be had at
Charles Russell's, Front Street, Bath.

For Somerset Co. to be had at B. W. Norris,
Esq's office, Skowhegan.

PORTRAITS

Graham's and Godie's MAGAZINES for No-

STOP THAT STORY.

The *Advertiser* has a long article, laboring
to make out that Mr. Hale favors the election
of Gen. Scott by making him (Hale) respon-
sible for its own infirmities. Here is its pro-
found logic:

"It will be seen that Mr. Hale declares
that he is opposed to the election of Pierce,
but does not deny the report that he is in
favor of the election of Scott?"

Suppose he does prefer Scott to Pierce,
must he therefore vote for him? Does not
the *Advertiser* know that free men decline to
be any longer boxed up within such "two-
devil" limits? Suppose a gang of incendia-
ries tell him at night, burn that barn or we
will burn that fine house. Will he do it?—
Why not? He is opposed to burning houses,
and prefers to have the barn burnt,—why
not do it? Certainly "he has not done all he
can" to save the house ("defeat Pierce") "till
he has voted for Scott?" (burnt the barn.) No,
no, Mr. Hale and all free men oppose burn-
ing houses, barns, sheds, stables or any other
buildings, and intend to bring all incendiaries
to justice. Whatever their "preferences"
among crimes they don't intend to partici-
pate in any of them.

LETTER FROM MR. GIDDINGS.

We regret as thousands will that Mr. Gid-
dings cannot come to Maine, but his zeal
and courage will not fail to inspire all hearts.
—Ed.

JEFFERSONS, OHIO, Oct. 9, 1852.

My Dear Wiley.—My health is so much
impaired that my friends will not consent to
my leaving home at present. Indeed they
have prohibited me from attending any more
meetings in my own district, where there is
a deeper feeling than I have ever known on
any former occasions. The slave power has
done its utmost, and nothing I believe which
wicked men or devils could have invented
has been left untried. But so far as my own
labors are concerned in regard to that point
they are, for the present, completed. I am at
home with my family and do not intend to
address any more meetings. The election
comes off on Tuesday. The issue is doubt-
ful. I shall be re-elected unless defeated by
a coalition of the other parties; and whether
elected or defeated the cause is progressing
and going forward. I do not now think it
prudent for me to promise a visit to your
country this fall. Yours,
J. R. GIDDINGS.

AUSTIN WILEY.

All free men will rejoice that this noble
man has been triumphantly elected by the
people.—Ed.

PIERCE'S LEGAL PRACTICE.

As a specimen of the principles on which this
intemperate candidate for the presidency prac-
tices in his profession, take the following: A
few years ago, a house occupied by a clergyman
(our brother) was burned in the dead of night,
the family barely escaping with their lives.—
The owner had hired his brother to burn it for
the insurance. This brother was made State's
evidence as the only method of convicting the
principal. The testimony was thus perfect, still
by his arts and strategy with a jury Pierce pre-
vented conviction. Being asked a few days
after about the case, he replied that there was
not the least doubt of the man's guilt;—nobody
doubted that he caused the house to be burned!
Wasn't that knavery?

The Advertiser says: "Suppose Gen.

Scott a Catholic, would every man who votes
for him necessarily approve of catholicism?" No.
But suppose the party which nominat-
ed him passed a vote of allegiance to the
Pope and declared fidelity to it the condition
of its own existence, and General Scott fully
approved and endorsed the vote, would not
the voter then vote for popery?

We commend the fairness and honesty of

the Bangor Democrat to the Argus. It says:
"From this it will be seen that the free soilers
in Maine have determined to make the best pos-
sible fight for Hale and Julian in the impending
election. It is understood that the whigs have
made attempts to bring them into the support
of Scott, but it appears that the inducements
held out were not sufficient, or that the aboli-
tionists refuse to treat with or trust the Scott
Whigs. The abolitionists are fighting on their
own hook, and the expectations of the Scott
whigs of assistance in that direction are not to
be realized. So those whigs who rolled in the
dirt at the September election did it for nothing."

It should have added to "Scott whigs," and
Pierce democrats

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—A Louisianian, writing
to the National Era, lately, says that "Uncle
Tom's Cabin is a just delineation of slavery."

Two New England men who reside mostly at
the South, and are the owners of slaves, were,
last summer, condemning Uncle Tom's Cabin
as a series of lies in the presence of a young
lady who was born and brought up in Virginia.
She was a quiet, gentle girl, but the denunciations
of the recent Yankees aroused her South-
ern nature, and she said firmly, "Gentlemen, I
was born and have lived in Virginia, and I have
seen something of slavery, and my experience
has been such, that I will answer for the truth
of Uncle Tom's Cabin." The gentlemen were
silent.

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE, Pub-
lished by P. T. Sherlock, New York, at \$2.00
per annum, is a monthly of 62 octavo pages,
with a steel engraving of some eminent Tem-
perance man in each number. The Magazine
is ably conducted and is well calculated to in-
crease the influence of our noble cause and
give it permanency and dignity. We advise
our friends to subscribe at once. Please send
the back Numbers of the present volume. No.
4 is received.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Clark, the
agent for the sale of maps of the United States,
is now delivering the maps for which he has
been obtaining subscribers. If any of our citi-
zens who have not subscribed, want a perfect
map of the whole Union without any corners
being cut off, and placed in some nook, a map
giving a just idea of the relative position of all
parts of the country, now is the time to obtain
it. It is on a large scale and is most beautifully
perfectly executed.

HARRIS'S MAGAZINE continues to be the
best Magazine in its time, we know of. Its list
of correspondents is highly creditable, and will
no doubt continue to increase the enviable rep-
utation, the Magazine has already attained.

Graham's and Godie's MAGAZINES for No-

THE RIGHT SPIRIT AND RIGHT ACTION.

BOSTON, Sept. 24, 1852.

Bro. WILEY.—I devote a moment to inform
you that we are alive, and we men devoted to
the principles of free soil, free speech, free la-
bor and free men are bestirring ourselves in the
noble cause we have undertaken. In our late
election we sacrificed every thing but principle
to the Maine Law. We carried our offering
cheerfully to the Altar of Temperance, and we
humbly hope it was acceptable—we left it there
in faith, that it was duty that called us on for it.
We returned and have girded on our free soil
armor, and are at this time making preparations
to meet the giant foe. A *Freedom Club* has been
formed in this village. Last evening we held
our second meeting, we had a full house, and
every brother was ready for the work. Several
of our old friends from both the old parties met
with us, we had a good season, which we think
is only a prelude to a more plentifully shower.

We are now grinding Wheat, Corn, Rye of
this year's growth. The crop of corn, full
middling, and of excellent quality. Potatoes
fine with us, no rot appears; fall feed for cattle
will exceed any of our expectations.

Gold and silver we have not much, but should
any itinerant friend who is proclaiming liberty
to the captives call at our tent we will serve
him up a dish of Homeny in our best style.

Yours truly,
R. COOK.

FIRST PAGE.—It is said, spit on the plat-

forms but vote for the candidates. To meet
this subterfuge and drive every honest man
out of it, we have this week closed the whole
argument by authentic and unanswerable evi-
dence, not what the platforms are but
WHERE THE CANDIDATES ARE. Pass
the paper round.


The futile clamor of the slave demo-
crats that we are at work for Scott and the
whigs, only shows the pinch they are in.—
Don't the people of Maine know us? Don't
free soilers?

REMEMBER that voting for Scott is not
only recreant to liberty, but utter folly in this
State

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THE STEAMSHIP GOVERNOR.



FOR BANGOR.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP GOVERNOR, Capt. T. ROGERS, will
Railroad Wharf, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at nine o'clock, P. M., or
arrival of the 1-2 train of cars from Boston, at
following places, viz: Thomaston, Camden,
port, Belfast, Bucksport, Frankfort, Hampden
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Returning — will leave Bangor every Monday
Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock, A. M.,
ing as above.

FARES — From Portland to Thomaston,
to Camden,
to Searsport and Belfast,
to Bucksport, Frankfort,

THE ROAD TO HEALTH
Holloway's Pill

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. R. W. KIRKS, CHEMIST
OF STREET, LIVERPOOL, DATED JUNE 18, 1890.

THE PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, SIR.—Your Pills at-
tempt have acted the highest on our sale list
of your Medicine. I have been able to inform
whom I can refer for any enquires, desires me to
know the particulars of her case. She had been
suffering for years with a disordered liver, and
the last action of the system was the attack
alarming, and the inflammation set in several
days were unattended of her not being able to
eat, it fortunately subsided, and she recovered,
and she informs me that after the first, and ex-
ceeding dose she had great relief. She contin-
ues to take, and although she is not cured, she is
now in the enjoyment of perfect health.
I have sent you many more cases, but the above, I
under it, fortunately, is the best I think I can
send you much in favor of your astonishing pills.

(Signed)
R. W. KIRKS, CHEMIST.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Helicon Town Courier of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walsh.

Margaret McConnig, nineteen years of age, at New Town, had been suffering from a violent attack of the Fever, and had been for some time deprived of the use of her limbs; during the period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men, and was pronounced by them to be considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon Henry Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consumed, and in an incredible short space of time she was cured.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GOUT, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Hyden, Esq., of the County of Sligo, Ireland.

SIR.—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a settler at Liske, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gout, and attended by the most celebrated medical men, who told him that his case was hopeless, and any further useless. In this situation, and when expecting to die, he purchased and used your celebrated medicine, which he gave to Henry Holloway's Pills, and as a further cure, the first dose gave him considerable relief, and he persevered in the use of the medicine in strict directions, and is now restored to perfect health.

Ague	Fevers of all kinds	Scrofula,
Asthma	" "	King's Evil
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Sore Throat
Blisters on the	Gout	Stone in the
Skin	Head-ache	Secondary
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion	" "
Colics	Inflamma-	The Drops
Constipation of the	tion	Thoumours
Bowel	" "	Ulcers
Consumption	Liver Com-	Worms of
Debility	plaints	kinds

Prescribed, and sent Free From 1850, by J. C. Beckett,	Dropsy Jaundice Erysipela Rheumatism &c., &c., &c.	Limburg St. Peter's St. Peter's St. Peter's St. Peter's	Weakness St. Peter's St. Peter's St. Peter's St. Peter's
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To all Agriculturalists, HORTICULTURISTS, and Florists.

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Breck's Book of Flow
Being a complete guide to the cultivation of
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er's Text Book.
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Garden; by Peter A. Schenck, price 50 cts.

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Their Construction, Heating and Ventilation
Lynchars, Esq.; price \$1.00.

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American Veterinary

Rev. Dr
Dr Bur-
stons; J
ad M. W
adelphia

Or Complete Farrier; by S. W. Cole, Esq. pp. 120.
Cole's
American Fruit Book
Or, Complete Orchardist; by S. W. Cole, Esq.
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500 AGENTS WANTED

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All orders promptly attended to and
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STOCK, WORK AND PRICES
Be particular and remember the
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Portland, Nov. 23, 1851.
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MAIL BOX. have added

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FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS
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complete and reasonable in prices of any store
offered in this city. No. 2, Greenough's
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